IDENTIFY THE USE OF INFLECTIONAL MORPHEME IN ALICE'S ADVENTURES IN WONDERLAND BY LEWIS CARROLL

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Abstract

As EFL learners, they are learning about words is essential. They know about how the word reforms are crucial since it would be helpful to be communicative in every talk. The study that talks about word formation are Morphology. Morphology studies about morphemes. Morphemes are the smallest meaningful unit that is described into two categories as free and bound morphemes. Bound morphemes classified into two called derivational and inflectional morphemes. Inflectional morphemes consist of suffixes added to the root of words to create a new form without changing the essential meaning or grammatical category and part of the words' speech. As EFL Learners, reading materials is essential to improve the ability of speakers. One of the well-known novels is Alice's Adventures In Wonderland. An inflectional morpheme is material from language usually used for written text, for example, in a novel. This novel contains data related to Morpheme that would be analyzed. This paper aims to identify the inflectional Morpheme in the novel Alice's Adventures In Wonderland. It uses descriptive qualitative methods. It is found that the most frequently occurring data is Inflectional Progressive (-ing).

Keywords: Inflectional Morphemes, Corpus Linguistics, Novel

Introduction

Language plays an essential role in human communication. The common problem in EFL students related to language is communication breakdown problems or misunderstandings due to not being able to understand word changes (inflectional morphemes). Learning about words transformation is crucial for learning languages, as crucial as learning vocabulary, sentence structure, and grammar. One should improve the ability to derive new forms and knowing better how the process happens. Language has two fundamental aspects: form (Ur 1996: 60) and meaning (Lado, 1964: 209-212). The small and meaningful unit concerning the aspect of meaning is Morpheme. A morpheme is an answer to the questions about how words are structured.

A morpheme is the smallest meaningful unit in the grammar of a language (Payne, 1997: 20-21). A morpheme can stand alone as a word is called a free morpheme, while the other type is a bound morpheme that cannot stand alone and does not have a meaning if it is not connected to the root of the word. Bound morphemes are also called affixes that can be prefixes, infixes or suffixes. English does not have infixes; only two affixes consist of the English language, namely prefixes and suffixes. There are two classifications for bound morphemes, derivational Morpheme and inflectional morphemes (Katamba: 1994: 27-42). These two morphemes have difficulties to be understood.

Derivational and inflectional Morpheme give grammatical information about the meaning of the root word that they follow. To identify the inflectional Morpheme, the readers should know the difference between derivational Morpheme and inflectional Morpheme itself. Derivational Morpheme changes the part of speech of the word that is attached to it later. At the same time, inflectional Morpheme does not change the essential meaning or grammatical category and part of

speech of the words (Bauer, 1988). For example, in word books, additional -s only describe as a plural form before the word book and do not change the word class.

Novels have an essential role for EFL learners because novels have many aspects related to language material, such as word formation, grammatical, and lexical items displayed with concrete writing skills in action. According to (Pinnar & Jover, 2012), literature may provide a convenient way of encouraging language acquisition. Learning a language from the literature may improve the knowledge of a primary language. In the novel Alice's Adventures in Wonderland, many data are related to the bound Morpheme, especially in inflectional Morpheme. By analyzing the data from the novel, the knowledge about the process of words reform will be better.

This paper tries to identify inflectional Morpheme in Alice's Adventures in Wonderland, understanding what inflectional Morpheme is essential. In particular, this view will look at the possible reasons for studying the inflectional English morphemes faced by learners.

Methodology
This research used a descriptive qualitative method. According to Winartha (2006: 155), the descriptive qualitative method is to analyze, describe, summarize various conditions, situations from various data collected in interviews or observations regarding the problems under study that occur in the field. There are some steps of qualitative research in descriptive research. This research collects data by reading the novel and finds the Morpheme that is applied in the novel. The novel is Alice's Adventures in Wonderland by Lewis Carroll as the object of research. It is chosen as the object because many words contain affixes, especially in inflectional Morpheme.

In analyzing data, the steps are as follows:

1) Reading the novel
2) Finding out the inflectional morphemes
3) Coding the data
4) Analyzing the data
5) Making the summary

Findings and Discussion
There are some findings from an evaluation of the facts on this research. The finding is about inflectional affixes, and the researches focused on five affixes below:

1)Inflectional Progressive (-ing)
2)Inflectional Superlative (-est)
3)Inflectional Past tense (-ed)
4)Inflectional Comparison (-er)
5)Inflectional Plural (-s)

They are presented in the following table:

Table 1. The total of the inflectional Morpheme

Suffixes	Count	Percent
-ing	983	36%
-est	29	1.06%
-ed	909	33%
-er	22	0.80%
-s	783	28.7%
TOTAL	**2,726**	**99.58%**

From the table above, it can be concluded that the inflectional Morpheme that often appears is progressive (*-ing*) suffixes. In the second position, there are suffixes past tense, and then the third is plural. After that is the place for suffixes superlative, and the last position there is suffixes for Comparison.

The reason why suffixes *-ing* become the most used in the novel is that the novel told about Alice's adventure, who has experience in Wonderland and meets some new creatures, so there are so many direct conversations between them, and they use progressive tense.
Some examples of the process and the meaning of inflectional Morpheme from the novel analyzed:

1) Verbal suffixes meaning

Table 2. The examples of verbal suffixes meaning

Suffix	Meaning	Example
-s	3rd person, singular, present	Makes, presents, knows,
-ing	Progressive aspect	Burning, considering, stopping, beginning
-ed	Past tense	Seemed, looked, flushed

2) Noun suffix

Table 3. The examples of noun suffix

Suffix	Meaning	Example
-s	Noun plural matter	Eyes, days, years, joys

3) Adjectives suffixes

Table 4. The examples of adjectives suffixes

Suffix	Meaning	Example
-est	Superlative adjective/adverb	Best, loveliest, largest, driest
-er	Comparative adjective/adverb	Larger, nearer, faster, better, shorter

Analysis:
Make   Makes   Making
Burn   Burning   Burned
Look   Looking   Looked

Suffixes -s, -ing did not change the word class of the verb. According to (Katamba 1994), a base to which inflectional affixes are added is called a STEM. So the bases in makes knows are all stems since the plural inflectional suffix-s follow them. The definition of suffix itself is suffix follows the root word, inflectional suffixes do not change the essential meaning or grammatical

category and also part of speech of the words (Bauer, 1988). Nouns are part of speeches that describe people, places, things, and ideas. A verb is part of a speech that describes an action. Suffix also can determine whether it is singular or plural. They also can indicate the type of tenses from the verb. For example, when adding suffix -ed, it became a verb past tense. Comparison and superlative also used in inflectional Morphemes, like near became nearer and large became largest.

Conclusions

If in the Derivational can be a prefix and a suffix, in contrast, the Inflexional Morpheme only has a suffix. In this study, the researcher used different functions of morphemes and analyzed which inflectional Morpheme consists on –ing, -est, -ed, -er, and -s. This look indicates the critical position of suffixation within the procedure of forming phrases in English. Some suffixes are simply inflexions delivered to phrases to make the plural, different form or mark comparative and superlative adjective forms. Some of the others are changing the grammatical, part of speech and even the meaning. That mastery of those suffixes will result in complete mastery of English spelling. Inflectional makes sentences constantly not able to trade their fundamental meaning. All sentences depend upon phrases because the sentence can depend upon suffixes, prefixes, and prefixes. The suffixes that mostly appear in the novel Alice's Adventures in Wonderland by Lewis Carrol are inflexional Progressive (-ing) because this novel has a genre of fiction and in the story contains many direct conversations between Alice and the strange creatures she meets in Wonderland in the form of written text.

Conclusions

In this research, the writer took two cases, namely to find out the number of uses of the personal pronoun in the novel "Sherlock Holmes – The Sign of Four" and the second is to find out the use of the first person, second person and third person in this novel. The first study concluded that the use of the personal pronoun in this novel is different in each chapter. This difference adjusts to the author and the needs of the writer. There are diverse differences in the frequency of personal pronoun usage in each chapter in this novel. As explained in the example, the number of personal pronouns used in chapter 2 and chapter 3 was the lowest with 0.77%, while chapter 12 and chapter 9 had the most significant difference with 15.03%.

The second study is on the use of the first person, second person, and third person in this novel. It can be concluded that the use of the first person is most widely used then, the second is the third person, and the last is the second person. As has been explained by Hyland and Jiang, the use of first-person pronouns is usually the most widely used first person. Alternatively, the author usually uses third-person pronouns in their writing; however, Sir Arthur Conan Doyle uses first-person.

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